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**CIRCUITS AND METHODS FOR ALIGNMENT OF SIGNALS IN  
INTEGRATED CIRCUITS**

**INVENTORS**

**Tanveer Khondker  
Vijay Vuppalladadi  
Inder Sodhi  
Venkatesh Prasanna  
Kedar Mangrulkar  
Miguel Corvacho  
Nakul Arora**

Schwegman, Lundberg, Woessner & Kluth, P.A.  
1600 TCF Tower  
121 South Eighth Street  
Minneapolis, MN 55402  
ATTORNEY DOCKET SLWK 884.926US1  
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# **CIRCUITS AND METHODS FOR ALIGNMENT OF SIGNALS IN INTEGRATED CIRCUITS**

## Field

Embodiments of the present invention relate generally to signal distribution  
5 in integrated circuits, and more particularly to signal alignment.

## Background

Integrated circuits such as microprocessors reside in many computers and  
electronic devices. A typical integrated circuit has many components.

The components usually communicate with each other based on a reference  
10 signal. The reference signal is usually distributed to the components from a main  
location. For a reliable communication, most integrated circuits have a controller to  
ensure accuracy in distribution of the reference signal.

As integrated circuits become more complex, accurate distribution of the  
reference signal becomes harder.

## Brief Description of Drawings

FIG. 1 shows a signal generator.  
FIG. 2 is an exemplary timing diagram for the signal generator.  
FIG. 3 is a circuit diagram of a PLL network.  
FIG. 4 is an exemplary timing diagram for the PLL network.  
20 FIG. 5 is a circuit diagram of an alignment unit.  
FIG. 6 is an exemplary timing diagram for the alignment unit.  
FIG. 7 is circuit diagram of a master pulse generator.  
FIG. 8 is an exemplary timing diagram for the master pulse generator.  
FIG. 9 is a circuit diagram of a ratio decoder and the alignment unit.  
25 FIG. 10 is an exemplary timing diagram for the ratio decoder and the  
alignment unit of FIG. 9.  
FIG. 11 shows another signal generator.  
FIG. 12 shows an integrated circuit.

FIG. 13 shows a system.

### Description of Embodiments

The following description and the drawings illustrate specific embodiments of the invention sufficiently to enable those skilled in the art to practice the invention. Other embodiments may incorporate structural, logical, electrical, process, and other changes. In the drawings, like numerals describe substantially similar components throughout the several views. Examples merely typify possible variations. Portions and features of some embodiments may be included in or substituted for those of others. The scope of the invention encompasses the full  
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FIG. 1 shows a signal generator 100 including an internal signal generating unit 110, an alignment unit 120, and a ratio decoder 130. Internal signal generating unit 110 includes a phase lock loop (PLL) network 111. PLL network 111 receives an external signal EXT\_CLK and generates a number of PLL signals including a  
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core signal C\_CLK, and feedback signals FB\_CLK and FB1\_CLK. Alignment unit 120 uses one or more of the PLL signals to generate an internal signal INT\_CLK. Ratio decoder 130 receives a code signal CODE. Based on the CODE signal, Alignment unit 120 synchronizes the INT\_CLK and EXT\_CLK signals.

In some embodiments, alignment unit 120 synchronizes the INT\_CLK and  
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EXT\_CLK signals by aligning edges of the INT\_CLK signal with corresponding edges of the EXT\_CLK signal. For example, alignment unit 120 aligns the rising edges of the INT\_CLK signal with the rising edges of the EXT\_CLK signal.

FIG. 2 is an exemplary timing diagram for signal generator 100 of FIG. 1. In FIG. 2, C1 and C2 indicate cycle times (or cycles). As shown in FIG. 2, the  
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EXT\_CLK and INT\_CLK signals have equal cycle time but different pulse widths. There are multiple cycles of the C\_CLK signal within one cycle of the EXT\_CLK signal. Thus, the C\_CLK signal has a higher frequency than the EXT\_CLK and INT\_CLK signals. The EXT\_CLK and INT\_CLK signals are synchronized such that each of the rising edges 202 of the EXT\_CLK signal is aligned with a  
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corresponding rising edge 204 of INT\_CLK signal.

In this description, aligned and synchronized are used interchangeably. When a first signal is indicated as aligned (synchronized) with a second signal, a reference edge (for example the rising edge) of the first signal is aligned with a corresponding reference edge (the rising edge) of the second signal. In some  
5 embodiments, a certain margin of allowable error allows for the first signal to be aligned with the second signal even if there is a certain skew (offset) between the first and second signals.

In some embodiments, the margin of allowable error is measured by the cycle of a core signal such as the C\_CLK signal. In FIG. 2, for example, a margin  
10 of allowable error may be up to two cycles of the C\_CLK signal. Thus, in some embodiments, using the margin of allowable error of two cycles of the C\_CLK signal as an example, the INT\_CLK and EXT\_CLK signals are aligned as long as the corresponding edges of the INT\_CLK and EXT\_CLK signals are within two cycles of the C\_CLK signal.

15 FIG. 3 is a circuit diagram of the PLL network 111 of FIG. 1. PLL network 111 includes a first PLL 310 and a second PLL 320 coupled in a cascaded configuration. PLL network 111 uses PLL 310 and PLL 320 to generate multiple core signals based on the EXT\_CLK. For example, PLL 310 is used to generate a core signal C1\_CLK and PLL 320 is used to generate core signal C\_CLK.

20 PLL 310 and PLL 320 and other components such as dividers 350, 360 and logic gates 352 and 362 operate to adjust any phase difference between the signals at the input nodes of each of the PLL 310 and 320 to synchronize the signals at the input nodes. The PLL is locked when the signals at its input nodes are synchronized. For example, when the EXT\_CLK and FB\_CLK signals are  
25 synchronized, PLL 310 is locked. When the PLL is locked, the core signal associated with the locked PLL is stabilized. Thus, the core signals C\_CLK and C1\_CLK are stabilized when PLL 310 and PLL 320 are locked.

PLL network 111 sends the C\_CLK and C1\_CLK signals to other components for use as clock signals. In some embodiments, PLL 310 and PLL 320  
30 and dividers 350 and 360 are constructed such that each of the C\_CLK and

C1\_CLK signals has a higher frequency than the EXT\_CLK signal. In some embodiments, the C\_CLK signal has a higher frequency than the C1\_CLK signal. In these embodiments, the C\_CLK signal may be sent to components operating at a higher frequency and the C1\_CLK signal may be sent to components operating at a lower frequency.

PLL network 111 includes a distribution 330 coupled to PLL 310 and a distribution 340 coupled to PLL 320. Distribution 330 represents a model of circuit components between PLL 310 and other locations (distribution points) to which the C1\_CLK signal is distributed. Distribution 330 may include circuit elements that introduce a delay to a signal. Similarly, distribution 340 represents a model of circuit components between PLL 320 and locations to which the C\_CLK signal is distributed. PLL network 111 also includes a delay unit 342 to allow better matching between distributions 330 and 340 to reduce signal noise that may be introduced to PLL network 111. In some embodiments, delay unit 342 is omitted.

Each of the PLL 310 and 320 has a PLL output signal. PLL 310 has a PLL output signal PLL1\_OUT. PLL 320 has a PLL output signal PLL2\_OUT. Each of the PLL 310 and PLL 320 has a PLL feedback path. The PLL feedback path of PLL 310 includes distribution 330, divider 350, and gate 352. The PLL feedback path of PLL 320 includes divider 360 and gate 362. Delay unit 342 and distribution 340 are omitted from the feedback path of PLL 320.

PLL 310 uses the core signal C1\_CLK in its feedback path to synchronize the EXT\_CLK and FB\_CLK signal at the input nodes of PLL 310.

PLL 320 uses the PLL2\_OUT signal in its feedback path to synchronize the PLL1\_OUT signal and FB2\_CLK signals at the input nodes of PLL 320. The core signal C\_CLK is not used in the feedback path of PLL 320.

Since PLL 320 uses the PLL output signal PLL1\_OUT instead of the C1\_CLK signal, any signal noise associated with distribution 330 is less likely to be introduced into PLL 320. Further, since PLL 320 uses the PLL2\_OUT signal, instead of the C\_CLK signal, in its feedback path, signal noise from distribution 340 is also less likely to be introduced into PLL 320.

As shown in FIG. 3, since PLL 320 does not use the C\_CLK signal as a feedback signal, signal jitter introduced to PLL 320 from the distribution network may be reduced.

FIG. 4 is an exemplary timing diagram for PLL network 111 of FIG.3. The C1\_CLK signal has a higher frequency than the EXT\_CLK signal. The EXT\_CLK, FB\_CLK, and FB1\_CLK signals have equal frequency but with different duty cycles. Thus, each of the FB\_CLK and FB1\_CLK signals is a modified version of the EXT\_CLK signal. The C\_CLK signal has a higher frequency than the EXT\_CLK signal.

FIG. 5 is a circuit diagram of alignment unit 120 of FIG. 1. Alignment unit 120 uses one or more of the signals generated by PLL network 111 (FIG. 3) to generate the INT\_CLK signal that is synchronized with the EXT\_CLK signal. Alignment unit 120 includes a master pulse generator 510, a propagation pulse generator 520, and propagation compensator 530.

Master pulse generator 510 generates a master pulse (M\_PULSE) 512 based on the FB\_CLK, FB1\_CLK, and C\_CLK signal generated by PLL network 111 (FIG. 3).

Propagation pulse generator 520 generates a number of propagation pulses (P\_PULSE) 522 based on master pulse 512. Propagation pulses 522 are generated at certain intervals based a control signal EN. Ratio decoder 130 (FIG. 1) provides the EN signal based on the CODE signal. Details of ratio decoder 130 are described in subsequent section.

Propagation compensator 530 has an output node 540 and an input node 535 (which is also the output node of propagation pulse generator 520). Propagation compensator 530 outputs the internal signal INT\_CLK based on the propagation pulses 522. The INT\_CLK signal is synchronized with the EXT\_CLK signal at output node 540. In some embodiments, output node 540 represents a distribution point at which a certain component is coupled to receive the INT\_CLK signal in which the INT\_CLK and the EXT\_CLK signals are aligned.

Since distribution 340 and the C\_CLK signal are outside of the feedback path of PLL 320, using alignment unit 120 to align the INT\_CLK signal with the EXT\_CLK signal provides flexibility in distribution of the INT\_CLK signal.

FIG. 6 is an exemplary timing diagram for alignment unit 120 of FIG. 5. In FIG. 6, T1 through T5 are exemplary times. Edge 603 at time T3 and edge 605 at time T5 are anticipated edges of the EXT\_CLK signal. The interval 610 between times T1 and T2 is referred to as an initial interval 610. The interval 611 between times T2 and T4 is referred to as a reference interval 611. The interval 620 between times T2 and T3 (also between T4 and T5) is referred to as a propagation interval 620.

At time T1, the master pulse (M\_PULSE) 608 is generated. No other master pulse is generated after pulse 608 is generated.

At time T2, a first propagation pulse 612 is generated. Since the interval 610 between times T1 and T2 is referred to as the initial interval, the first propagation pulse 612 is generated at the initial interval after the master pulse 608 is generated.

At time T3, pulse 622 of the INT\_CLK signal is generated. In FIG. 5, pulse 622 is generated at output node 540 by propagation compensator 530. In some embodiments, propagation compensator 530 generates pulse 622 by propagating pulse 612 from input node 535 at time T2 to output node 540 at time T3. Since the interval 620 between times T2 and T3 is referred to as the propagation interval, in some embodiments, pulse 622 of the INT\_CLK signal is generated by propagating pulse 612 of the P\_PULSE for the propagation interval. At time T3, edge 623 of pulse 622 is aligned with anticipated edge 603 of the EXT\_CLK signal.

At time T4, a subsequent propagation pulse 614 is generated. Since the interval 611 between times T2 and T4 is referred to as the reference interval, the subsequent propagation pulse 614 is generated at the reference interval after the first propagation pulse 612 is generated.

At time T5, pulse 624 of the INT\_CLK signal is generated. In FIG. 5, pulse 624 is generated at output node 540 by propagation compensator 530. In some embodiments, propagation compensator 530 generates pulse 624 by propagating

pulse 614 from input node 535 at time T4 to output node 540 at time T5. Since the interval 620 between times T4 and T5 is also referred to as the propagation interval, in some embodiments, pulse 624 of the INT\_CLK signal is generated by propagating pulse 614 of the P\_PULSE for the propagation interval. At time T5,  
5 edge 625 of pulse 624 is aligned with anticipated edge 605 of the EXT\_CLK signal.

In some embodiments, initial interval 610 and reference interval 611 are not equal. For example, reference interval 611 may be greater than reference interval 610 based on certain measuring units.

In some embodiments, the measuring units are the numbers of the cycles of  
10 the C\_CLK signal. In these embodiments, the initial interval 610 and reference interval 611 may have unequal numbers of cycles of the C\_CLK signal. For example, reference interval 611 may have greater number of cycles of the C\_CLK than initial interval 610.

In some embodiments, the value of initial interval 610 is a variable (not  
15 fixed) value with reference to a core to bus ratio. The value of reference interval 611 is a fixed (not variable) value with reference to the core to bus ratio. The core to bus ratio is the number of cycles of the C\_CLK signal within one cycle of the EXT\_CLK signal. The core to bus ratio may be selected by the CODE signal (FIG. 1) during a process, for example, during programming process. Thus, in some  
20 embodiments, when the core to bus ratio is changed, the value of initial interval 610 is changed while the value of reference interval 611 is unchanged. In some embodiments, the value of initial interval 610 and the value of reference interval 611 are certain numbers of the cycles of the C\_CLK signals.

In some embodiments, the value of propagation interval 620 is a fixed value  
25 with reference to the core to bus ratio. Thus, in some embodiments, when the core to bus ratio is changed, the value of propagation interval 620 is unchanged.

FIG. 7 is a circuit diagram of master pulse generator 510 of FIG. 5. Master pulse generator 510 receives the C\_CLK, FB\_CLK, and FB1\_CLK signals (FIG. 3) and generates the master pulse (M\_PULSE) 512 at an output node 702. Master  
30 pulse generator 510 includes a logic unit 710, an enable unit 720, and a reset unit

730. Logic unit 710 includes flip flops 712, 713, and 714, AND gate 715, invertors 716 and 717, and transistor 718. Enable unit 720 includes an AND gate 721. Reset unit 730 includes AND gate 732, inverters 734 and 736, and flip flop 738.

Reset unit 730 receives a reset signal RESET to reset logic unit 710 such that the signals F, G, H are initially zero (or low) so that the signal (M\_PULSE) at output node 702 is initially also zero. Reset unit 730 resets logic unit 710 to a reset mode when the RESET signal goes low during a reset period. Reset unit 730 releases logic unit 710 from the reset mode after the reset period. The RESET signal switches to high after the reset period and remains at high until the next reset period.

Enable unit 720 uses AND gate 732 to logically combine the FB\_CLK and the C\_CLK signals to provide an enable signal CK. Logic unit 710 uses the CK signal as the clock signal for flip flops 712, 713, and 714 to capture the FB1\_CLK signal to generate the master pulse 512.

Transistor 718 prevents flip flops 712, 713, and 714 from a meta-stable state. The meta-stable state is a state when the signal level at an output node of a flip flop is undefined. For example, when the signal level of the output node of the flip flop does not correspond to either a high level or a low level, the signal at the output is at an undefined level causing the flip flop to be in the meta-stable state.

In FIG. 7, flip flop 712 may be in a meta-stable state when the CK signal is a glitch and is weak. A weak glitch may not allow flip flop 712 to capture the FB1\_CLK signal, causing the signal (F) to be undefined. Transistor 718 pulls down the F signal to a defined low signal level, thereby preventing the meta-stable state. If the glitch occurs but is not weak, flip flop 712 captures the FB1\_CLK signal and the F signal switches to a high level. Transistor 718 is constructed such that when the F signal is at the high level, transistor 718 does not affect the operation of flip flop 712.

FIG. 8 is an exemplary timing diagram for master pulse generator 510 of FIG. 7. In FIG. 8, the FB\_CLK signal (FIG. 3) is a gated signal generated by a combination of the FB1\_FB and the C1\_CLK signal. The CK signal has rising

edges E1, E2, and E3 as a result of the gated combination (FIG. 7) of the FB\_CLK and the C\_CLK signal. The E1, E2, and E3 edges cause the F, G, and H signals--the output of the flip flops 712, 713, and 714 respectively-- to switch from low to high. The I signal is an inverted version of the G signal. AND gate 715 (FIG. 7)

5 combines the G and I signals to generate the master pulse M\_PULSE signal. After the rising edge E3, the M\_PULSE signal remains low and does not have another pulse unit after another reset period similar to reset period 802 occurs.

FIG. 9 is a circuit diagram of ratio decoder 130 and alignment unit 120 of FIG. 1. Ratio decoder 130 includes a decoding unit 910, a math unit 920, and a  
10 selector 930. Propagating pulse generator 520 includes an N-bit counter 940, and a reset element represented by flip flop 950. Propagation compensator 530 includes a number of flip flops 961, 962, and 963 coupled in series between nodes 535 and 540. In FIG. 9, the number of flip flops (three flip flops 961, 962, and 963) is an exemplary number. The number of flip flops may be different from three. The  
15 CODE signal, the EN signal, master pulse 912, propagation pulses 922, and internal signal INT\_CLK are similar to those of FIG. 5.

In FIG. 9, some of the single lines may include multiple lines. For example, the line that receives the CODE signal may include multiple lines to receive multiple signals. Math unit 920 includes circuit elements to perform math functions  
20 such as subtraction, addition, multiplication, and division. The circuit elements in math unit 920 includes logic circuit. N-bit counter may be an N-bit ring counter.

Ratio decoder 130 receives the code signal CODE to provide the EN. Based on the EN signal, propagation pulse generator 520 and propagation compensator 530 align the INT\_CLK and the EXT\_CLK signal (FIG. 1). In some embodiments,  
25 the CODE signal may be a combination of signals, programming signals, or programming codes that represent a reference value such as the core to bus ratio. As described previously, the core to bus ratio is the number of cycles of the C\_CLK signal within one cycle of the EXT\_CLK signal. Thus, the core to bus ratio is a programmable ratio and may be selected. For example, if the number of the cycles  
30 of the C\_CLK signal within one cycle of the EXT\_CLK signal is selected to be 16,

then the core to bus ratio is 16. Accordingly, the CODE signal may be programmed to provide a value representing number 16.

Decoding circuit 910 receives the CODE signal and feeds input I2 of selector 930 with a value indicated by N2. Math unit 920 performs a math operation on N2 to obtain N1 and feeds N1 to input I1 of selector 930. N1 and N2 are control values used to control the count of counter 940. N1 is referred to as an initial value (initial interval). N2 is referred to as a reference value (reference interval).

Selector 930 uses a select signal SEL to select one of the values N1 and N2 and provides the selected value to its output OUT. Thus, the EN signal at the output OUT of selector 930 is either N1 or N2. In some embodiments, the SEL signal is initially set such that selector 930 initially EN corresponds to N1.

Counter 940 generates propagation pulses 922 at selected intervals corresponding to the value of either N1 or N2 which is represented by the EN signal. For example, counter 940 may generate a first propagation pulse 901 after a count corresponding to N1. Thus, in this example, N1 corresponds to a first selected interval. As another example, counter 940 may produce a subsequent propagation pulse 902 at a count corresponding to N2 after the first propagation pulse 901 is generated. Thus, in this example, N2 corresponds to second selected interval.

In embodiments represented by FIG. 9, flip flop 950 is set such that the SEL signal selects N1 as the EN signal. Counter 940 generates a first propagation pulse 901 at N1 count after master pulse 912 is generated. When propagation pulse 901 is generated, the CK2 signal causes flip flop 950 to allow the SEL signal to select the N2 to replace N1 as the new value for the EN signal. N2 remains selected until the RESET signal is activated. With N2 being selected, counter 940 generates a number of subsequent propagation pulses 902 after the first propagation pulse 901 is generated. Each of the subsequent propagation pulses 902 is generated at a multiple of N2 count after the first propagation pulse 901 is generated.

Thus, N1 is used only once as a count interval between the master pulse 912 and the first propagation pulse 901. N2 is used as a count interval between all of two consecutive pulses among the subsequent propagation pulses 902.

In some embodiments, N2 is the core to bus ratio presented by the CODE  
5 signal. The core to bus ratio is the number of cycles of the C\_CLK signals within one cycle of the EXT\_CLK signal.

N1 is calculated by math circuit 920 based on a certain formula. In some embodiments, the formula is represented by Formula 1 below:

$$N1=N2-nF-1 \quad (\text{Formula 1})$$

10 In Formula 1, nF is the number of flip flops of propagation compensator 530. N2 and nF are variables that may be selected.

To select N2 (the frequency of the C\_CLK signal with respect to the frequency of the EXT\_CLK signal), the CODE signal may be programmed to represent a value corresponding to N2. For example, to select N2 be to equal to 16,  
15 an appropriate CODE signal representing 16 may be programmed. In some embodiments, the CODE signal includes a combination of binary code. For example, a combination of binary code 10000 (5 binary bits) may be used to provided to ratio decoder 910 to represent N2=16.

The number of flip flops nF may also be selected such that when the  
20 INT\_CLK is distributed at a distribution point, the INT\_CLK signal is aligned with the EXT\_CLK signal. In some embodiments, the number of flip flops is selected based on a measured propagation time. The measured propagation time, for example, is the time it takes for a first signal to propagate from a reference point to a destination point such that at the destination point, the first signal is aligned with a  
25 second signal. In some embodiments, the number of flip flop is calculated by dividing the value of the measured propagation time by the time for a signal to propagate through one flip flop. In Formula 1 above, if for example, number of flip flops such as flip flops in propagation compensator 530 is seven, then nF is seven. As another example, if the number of flip flops in propagation compensator 530 is  
30 10, the nF in Formula 1 is 10.

FIG. 10 is an exemplary timing diagram for FIG. 9. In FIG. 10, the core to bus ratio N2 is set at an exemplary number of 16. Thus, the number of the cycles of the C\_CLK signal within one cycle of the EXT\_CLK signal is 16 ( $N2=16/1=16$ ). The number of flip flops (nF) in propagation compensator 530 of FIG. 9 is selected at an exemplary number of seven.

Similarly to FIG. 6, in FIG. 10 edge 1003 at time T3 and edge 1005 at time T5 are anticipated edges of the EXT\_CLK signal. The interval 1010 between times T1 and T2 is referred to as an initial interval 1010. The interval 1011 between times T2 and T4 is referred to as a reference interval 1011. The interval 1020 between times T2 and T3 (also between T4 and T5) is referred to as a propagation interval 1020.

At time T1, the master pulse (M\_PULSE) 1008 is generated. No other master pulse is generated at other times.

At time T2, a first propagation pulse 1012 is generated. Since the interval 1010 between times T1 and T2 is referred to as the initial interval, the first propagation pulse 1012 is generated at the initial interval after the master pulse 1008 is generated.

At time T3, pulse 1022 of the INT\_CLK signal is generated. In FIG. 9, pulse 1022 is generated at output node 540 by propagation compensator 530. In some embodiments, propagation compensator 530 generates pulse 1022 by propagating pulse 1012 from input node 535 at time T2 to output node 540 at time T3. Since the interval 1020 between times T2 and T3 is referred to as the propagation interval, in some embodiments, pulse 1022 of the INT\_CLK signal is generated by propagating pulse 1012 of the P\_PULSE for the propagation interval. At time T3, edge 1023 of pulse 1022 is aligned with anticipated edge 1003 of the EXT\_CLK signal.

At time T4, a subsequent propagation pulse 1014 is generated. Since the interval 1011 between times T2 and T4 is referred to as the reference interval, the subsequent propagation pulse 1014 is generated at the reference interval after the first propagation pulse 1012 is generated.

At time T5, pulse 1024 of the INT\_CLK signal is generated. In FIG. 9, pulse 1024 is generated at output node 540 by propagation compensator 530. In some embodiments, propagation compensator 530 generates pulse 1024 by propagating pulse 1014 from input node 535 at time T4 to output node 540 at time  
5 T5. Since the interval 1020 between times T4 and T5 is also referred to as the propagation interval, in some embodiments, pulse 1024 of the INT\_CLK signal is generated by propagating pulse 1014 of the P\_PULSE for the same propagation interval. At time T5, edge 1025 of pulse 1024 is aligned with anticipated edge 1005 of the EXT\_CLK signal.

10 In FIG. 10, initial interval 1010 corresponds to the initial value N1 (FIG. 9). Based on Formula 1,  $N1 = R - nF - 1 = 16 - 7 - 1 = 8$ . As shown in FIG. 10, pulse 1012 is generated eight cycles of the C\_CLK signal after master pulse 1008 is generated.

Reference interval 1011 corresponds to N2 (FIG. 9). In the example above, N2 is 16. Thus, as shown in FIG. 10, the interval between two consecutive  
15 subsequent pulses 1012 and 1014 is 16 cycles of the C\_CLK signal.

In FIG. 10, the value of propagation interval 1020 is a fixed value with reference to the core to bus ratio. In the example, the propagation interval 1020 includes seven cycles of the C\_CLK signal.

FIG. 11 shows another signal generator. Signal generator 1100 includes a  
20 PLL 1112, delay unit 1114, distribution network 1116, divider 1118, and AND gate 1119. An alignment unit 1120 includes a master pulse generator 1122, propagation pulse generator 1124, and a propagation compensator 1126. A ratio decoder 1130 couples to alignment unit 1120. A pulse stretcher 1140 couples between internal signal generator 1110 and alignment unit 1120.

25 Signal generator 1110 includes elements similar to the elements of signal generator 100 (FIG. 1). In FIG. 11, however, signal generator 1100 has a single PLL. PLL 1112 receives an external signal EXT\_CLK and generates PLL signals FB\_CLK, FB1\_CLK, and C\_CLK. These PLL signals are similar to those of the PLL signals of FIG. 1. Pulse stretcher 1140 stretches the FB\_CLK signal to  
30 generate stretched signals FB\_CLKS.

Pulse stretcher 1140 stretches a signal without affecting the interval between consecutive rising edges. The cycle time of the signal before and after the stretch remains unchanged. Thus, the FB\_CLK and FB\_CLKS signals have equal cycle time but the width of the pulse (high level portion of the signal) of the FB\_CLKS  
5 signal is greater than the width of the pulse of the FB\_CLK signal. In some embodiments, stretching the signal allows the generation of the INT\_CLK signal to be more efficient.

Signal generator 1100 operates in a manner similar to that of signal generator 100 to align the INT\_CLK and EXT\_CLK signals.

10 FIG. 12 shows an integrated circuit 1200. Integrated circuit 1200 may be any integrated circuit as a processor, a microprocessor, a memory device, a memory controller, a graphic controller, an instruction specific integrated circuit, or other types of integrated circuit. Integrated circuit 1200 includes a signal generator 1210 coupled to components 1230 and 1240.

15 Signal generator 1210 receives an external signal EXT\_CLK and generates an internal signal INT\_CLK. At components 1230 and 1240, the INT\_CLK signal is synchronized with the EXT\_CLK. Signal generator 1210 may be signal generator 100 (FIG. 1-FIG. 10) or signal generator 1100 (FIG. 11). Thus, signal generator 1210 includes elements similar to the elements of signal generator 100 and signal  
20 generator 1100.

FIG. 13 shows a system 1300. System 1300 includes a processor 1310, a memory device 1320, a memory controller 1330, a graphic controller 1340, and an input and output (I/O) controller 1350, a display 1352, a keyboard 1354, a pointing device 1356, and a peripheral device 1358. A bus 1360 couples all of these devices  
25 together. A clock generator 1370 provides an external signal EXT\_CLK signal to at least one of the devices of system 1300 via bus 1360. An example of clock generator 1370 includes an oscillator in a circuit board such as a motherboard. Two or more devices shown in system 1300 may be formed in a single chip.

At least one of the devices shown in system 1300 includes an integrated  
30 circuit such as integrated circuit 1200 of FIG. 12. Further, at least one of the

devices shown in system 1300 includes a signal generator such as signal generator 100 (FIG. 1-FIG. 10) and signal generator 1100 (FIG. 11).

5 Bus 1360 may be interconnect traces on a circuit board or may be one or more cables. Bus 1360 may also couple the devices of system 1300 by wireless means such as by electromagnetic radiations, for example, radio waves. Peripheral device 1358 may be a printer, an optical device such as CD-ROM and DVD reader and writer, a magnetic device reader and writer such as a floppy disk driver, or an audio device such as a microphone.

10 Memory device 1320 may be a dynamic random access memory (DRAM) device. Examples of DRAM devices include synchronous DRAM commonly referred to as SDRAM, SDRAM II, SGRAM (Synchronous Graphics Random Access Memory), DDR SDRAM (Double Data Rate SDRAM), DDR II SDRAM, DDR III SDRAM, GDDR III SDRAM (Graphic Double Data Rate), and Rambus DRAMs. Memory device 1320 may also be a static random access memory  
15 (SRAM) device, or may be a flash memory.

System 1300 represented by FIG. 13 includes computers (e.g., desktops, laptops, hand-helds, servers, Web appliances, routers, etc.), wireless communication devices (e.g., cellular phones, cordless phones, pagers, personal digital assistants, etc.), computer-related peripherals (e.g., printers, scanners, monitors, etc.),  
20 entertainment devices (e.g., televisions, radios, stereos, tape and compact disc players, video cassette recorders, camcorders, digital cameras, MP3 (Motion Picture Experts Group, Audio Layer 3) players, video games, watches, etc.), and the like.